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BOSTON DEDICATES ATTRACTIVE
FIRE ALARM SYSTEM STATIONUtility and Art Combined in Building Which Stands
at Entrance to City's Parkway—Electrical
Innovations Introduced

With addresses by both Mayor James M. Curley and Elliot Cabot, secretary of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, in which members of the Boston Fire Department were commended for the faithful service they have rendered to the city, the new \$600,000 fire alarm station, at the Westland Avenue approach to the Fenway, was dedicated today.

Constructed after being agitated intermittently for 25 years, the building graces the Fenway as an imposing piece of architecture, void of ornate decoration, but pleasing in its simplicity. Theodore A. Glynn, Boston Fire Commissioner, presided at the dedicatory ceremonies, and the program included invocation by the Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts.

An Ornamental Structure
Actual occupancy of the new building will probably be delayed until well into November.

Built of Indiana limestone, the building was erected with the idea of providing an ornamental structure harmonizing with the surrounding landscape, and also providing a background for a possible monument to be erected at some later date in the circle in front of the structure. The building is attractive in its unusual architecture and appearance.

There is no front door and from the Westland Avenue entrance to the Fenway the station looks rather like a great memorial. There is a broad plaza and an ornamental balustrade then the almost unbroken front of the building with nothing on it but an inscription and the windows near the top. Access to the building is gained from the rear, which serves as a front as well.

Plans originally called for a plain wall facing Westland Avenue, but to give better light and ventilation a compromise was reached, whereby windows were put high up from the ground, very close to the roof. Also original plans called for an attractive front entrance. This was opposed by fire department officials on the ground that while the department desired to be courteous to visitors it

did not want to invite, by means of an attractive "front door," the public into this busy place.

The most important part of the building is the operating room 30 by 48 feet, in the center of the building and providing ample space for future expansion. Mr. Glynn estimates that the new quarters will provide for the needs of the signal service for the next 100 years. He adds that extensive investigation was made of similar buildings in all large cities' accommodations before going ahead with this one.

Nineteen men, comprising the staff of the signal service, now located at 60 Bristol Street, and including George L. Fickett, superintendent for 15 years, and Richard Donahue, assistant superintendent for 17 years, will occupy the new building when completed.

Fickett an Authority
Mr. Fickett is a former president of the Eastern Association of Superintendents of Fire and Police Telegraph.

This association takes in the New England states and New York and New Jersey. He has watched the progress of construction of the new quarters closely and says that the cable and wire connections, costing about \$75,000 and taking 55,000 feet of cable and 3,700,000 feet of conductors to connect the new station with the present electrical signal system, have all been installed underground.

The circuits are all in place at the new building, and when the removal order is issued the shift will be made in a moment, as in the case when a telephone exchange changes its location.

Boston had the first electro-telegraph system for fire signals in the world, according to Mr. Fickett. It was installed April 25, 1852, the central station being in old Police Station 3, Court Square. The second station was located in the dome of the present City Hall, School Street, and put into service Dec. 26, 1865. The third move was made May 20, 1895, to the present quarters at 60 Bristol Street. If the new quarters are occupied before Jan. 1, as seems likely, it

Boston's New \$600,000 Fire Signal Station



will make 30 years between each of the last two moves.

Mr. Fickett has a private office in the new building and because he is recognized throughout the United States as one of the ablest and highest authorities on signal systems in the country, his advice and counsel is constantly sought.

Total Cost \$600,000

In the operating room there are already installed 100 box circuits, 30 gong and 30 tapper circuits. Space is provided for 100 additional box circuits, making possible a total of 260 circuits. At the old station there are 70 box circuits, 13 gong and 18 tapper circuits.

About \$250,000 has been invested in equipment alone in the new building. The structure itself cost about \$350,000. The new equipment is to be operated on storage battery current, doing away with dynamo, now used to generate power and located in the Bristol Street repair shop.

The building has a battery room beneath the operating room, where some 15,000 cells of batteries are to be located.

In addition to the battery room, the "basement" of the new structure houses a storage room, repair shop, generator room, power switch board, the gasoline generator, boiler room and a two-car garage. There are two oil-burning boilers for heating purposes. Building and equipment is drop-proof.

Maintains Art Gallery
A feature of the building is the "art gallery," to consist of photographic radio tones of all former fire commissioners of the city and all fire chiefs that have served the department.

Considerable credit for obtaining the new quarters goes to Mr. Glynn, who, soon after taking office, renewed the agitation for better quarters. He sought an appropriate location, obtained co-operation of Mayor Curley, and called a conference of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Underwriters, organized labor and the real estate exchange. Jointly they went to the Massachusetts Legislature and finally got permission to build in the parkway.

On the front of the building, facing

Westland Avenue, is the following inscription: "Erected by the citizens of Boston to fortify and extend the principle of organized resistance to the scourge of fire—Consecrated and dedicated to the service through which this principle is so nobly perpetuated."

The architects are O'Connell & Shaw.

Left to Right: George L. Fickett, Superintendent of Boston Fire Alarm System; Theodore A. Glynn, Fire Commissioner.

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Other speakers include Albert J. Beveridge, former United States Senator from Indiana, a student and interpreter of the John Marshall period of constitutional growth; Fred Williams, a Maine, head of the Department of Government at Harvard; Edward R. Curtis, associate professor of the department of history at Wellesley College.

Miss Julia Sherwin, president of the national league, is to be guest of honor at the fall business meeting of the Massachusetts League in Boston on Oct. 8, at which time arrangements for the School of Politics will be completed and a legislative program adopted. A luncheon will be given on that day in honor of Miss Sherwin.

Many members of the Massachusetts League will attend the New England regional conference to be held at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 25 and 26. The first county citizenship conference for this year, which is to be held in Haverhill, Oct. 20, will give instruction in the fundamentals and the practical side of politics. Members of the faculty of the Haverhill State Normal School will co-operate.

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World News in Brief

Washington (AP)—Truxton Beale, formerly minister to Persia, has been appointed administrator of the \$1,200,000 estate of his sister, Mary E. Bakmeister, wife of the former Ambassador from Russia. Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, nephew of Mrs. Bakmeister, and Mr. Beale will share one-half of the estate, while the husband will receive the other half.

Calcutta, Persia (AP)—The American delegates to the Pan-American Road Congress to be held in Buenos Aires from Oct. 1 to 15, have arrived here on the steamer Santa Ana and were received by President Leguia. The delegates motored over new roads and inspected public works in the Lima district before leaving for Valparaiso.

Dublin (AP)—A new scheme for the improvement of Irish roads has been decided on by the Free State Government at a cost of nearly \$

and there are many very lovely new designs and colors. French and English glazed and semi-glazed chaises, in both wide and narrow widths.

Fourth Gallery, New Building

Wanamaker

Wanamaker
at NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

Provencal percales in rosy pink, primrose yellow, lemon green, light and old blue. Inches, \$2 a yard.

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Fourth Gallery, New Building

Wanamaker

And there are many very lovely new designs and colors. French and English glazed and semi-glazed chintzes, in both "wike" and narrow widths.

Fourth Gallery, New Building

Home Making

Conducted by
MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs

DURING the month just past each day's mail has brought me letters from new chairmen of home-making in many different clubs, and the burden of their request is for definite programs, something which they may take and adapt to their clubs, which will give them a working basis.

I have three definite programs to offer this month and hope they may answer, at least in part, the many needs. Others will follow from time to time.

The first one has been carefully worked out by Mrs. Mark Oberdorfer, General Federation chairman of the home division. She offers it as a contribution from her division to the department of the American home. It will be available later in a printed leaflet. It follows:

Ten Rules for Music in the Home

1. Make the musical instrument in your home a part of the home life for the enjoyment of the family.

2. Surround your children with music of the right character that you feel is right for them to have in pictures and books.

3. Own a piano or a phonograph. These play-acting instruments, if rightly used, will do more to stimulate an interest in good music and to cultivate musical taste, than any other medium.

4. Begin the definite study of music when your child has learned to love good musical selections. Choose the best teacher, not the cheapest.

5. See that the practice hours are made interesting rather than tedious. Change your question from "How many minutes did you practice today?" to "Have you learned your music lesson?"

6. Let your children realize that the study of music is of equal importance with the other studies of school. Bring into the home circle the musical selections which can be correlated with the study of geography and history.

7. Arrange the practice period so that father may not be disturbed. Encourage the children to play for father at least a week.

8. Arrange a music hour in your home a number of times a week, when all can sing together the good old songs and hear the best known and loved instrumental selections. Have a Sunday home when you can sing good hymns. A home memory contest can be planned for each month.

9. Know yourself the life history of the great composers and the story of their compositions so that you can tell your children. There are a number of helpful books published. Place them in your library.

10. Own a good radio and tune into your home the greatest and best that radio offers. Purchase for your library those musical selections which you have heard over the radio.

Do you realize that America is today the center of the greatest musical renaissance that the world has ever known?

These very fine recommendations from Mrs. Oberdorfer are supplemented by a list of questions which might be used in round-table discussions or as a question box period for some meetings. These questions may be procured from the chairman of the home-making division by sending postage.

The second program is offered in the following letter from Mrs. Mary Schenck, Woodman, General Federation specialist of textiles:

Another year in which we can help the American home is here. I have been thinking of the club members and what power is in their hands.

You remember my outline is divided into three parts: (1) Intelligent Selection; (2) Standardization and Co-operation; (3) Legislation. I hope all three topics may receive attention but, at present, I am anxious to have some good thinking and action on the second section, for the need is pressing.

There are two things I wish to stress. The first is that I want the club women to select fabrics made in the United States whenever possible. There is a very erroneous impression that our mills do not turn out as satisfactory fabrics as foreign mills. The idea has taken such root, however, that frequently our manufacturers have had to put foreign labels on their goods to sell them.

Thus we consumers are having a hand in deception on account of our ignorance of the truth. I wish our women would look into the matter. This past season the consumer has asked repeatedly for faster cottons, although we were making the same goods. Thousands of our looms were silent and the manufacturers were greatly worried and met to consider how to improve the American women with the result of their action.

Another subject which needs thoughtful action is the subject of privileges in the stores. The writer of this letter spent several years studying the matter in 18 stores at the request of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Many consumers take garments and household articles on approval, do not send them back promptly, handle them carelessly, and even wear them, before returning. In some stores as much as \$100.00 worth of it will be returned without purchase. Large sums are lost by the stores on this account and later the loss must be spread over the cost of goods, hence the consumer has to pay for this in the end. The use of the charge account is often an abuse. Goods are taken on approval, are returned for credit and bills go for months unpaid. The store has to borrow money to carry on business. Again the consumer, the gullible as well as the gully, has to pay.

These are the statements of harmful influences that the women of the federation can stop if they will co-operate with manufacturer and retailer.

In "Clothing—Choice, Care, Cost," on pages 102, 107, 110, 113 and 119 will be found some discussion of these subjects. Will you not use your influence to have the American home look up these matters and help to stop such unbusinesslike trials and costs for the manufacturer?

As bathing hotels during the winter months are being considered by officials of that company and last evening A. B. Sides, vice-president of the line, left for Florida to discuss further details. It is proposed to place the vessels in Miami where they would greatly aid in relieving the lack of hotel accommodations. Last year the Boston and New York were placed out of commission for the winter.

IRISH GRAND LODGE PROGRESS OUTLINED

Masonic Influence Through Army Units World-Wide

Progress of Freemasonry in Ireland, which was outlined in detail before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, at its recent quarterly communication, by Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary, recalls the recent celebration of the bicentennial of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, to which Mr. Hamilton was the official delegate from the Massachusetts Grand Lodge.

The first recorded mention of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, so far as generally known among Masonic students, is an of June 24, 1725, when it already had Grand Officers and subordinate lodges.

Masonic tradition indicates that Ireland received its Freemasonry originally from England, probably far back in the centuries before a Grand Lodge existed in either country. It is believed that some of the new ordinary Masonic usages originated in Ireland or made their first recorded appearance in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland is also credited by some authorities with having granted the first warrants to lodges in the British Army, a practice later followed by the Grand Lodges of Scotland and England. These Irish military lodges in the eighteenth century spread the Irish ritual as well as Freemasonry itself. The capture of Quebec in 1759 is it is believed that the Provincial Grand Lodge was formed there, and that most of the early Grand Masters were Irish military Masons.

Thus, and in other instances, the influence of the Grand Lodge of Ireland has been felt in many parts of the world. In India, the first European initiation took place in an Irish Lodge, it is recorded. The first warranted lodge in New York State was said to have been Irish. The Mother Lodge of Australia had an Irish warrant. This also applied to the first lodges in Japan.

Approximately 700 lodges are now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and the organization is said to be stronger than ever, although in 1915 it had almost double the number of lodges on its register. Mr. Hamilton described his visit to the Masonic Girls' Orphan School and the Boys' School, two of the fine examples of Ireland's Grand Lodge charities.

VEGETABLE GROWERS VISIT INSTITUTIONS

Imports From Other Countries Shown to Be Growing

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 17.—State institutions at Howard and especially the vegetable gardens were inspected today by the members of the Vegetable Growers of America, Inc., who are holding their annual convention in this city.

At last night's session the members were told by Dr. L. C. Corbett of the United States Department of Agriculture, that fresh and dried vegetables, to the value of \$15,000,000 in 1924, were imported from all the continents and even from the island of Madagascar. Opposed to the huge imports of 1924 he pointed to an export valuation of \$11,200,000.

"This picture of what we do not do for ourselves," he said, "is suggestive. It indicates opportunities which are open for investigation and for experimentation, as well as commercial endeavor. In other instances, as in the case of Mexican tomatoes, it should serve as a warning to our growers under glass to avoid crop competition with this territory at the time when it commands the market."

Dr. Corbett gave co-operative marketing, its dye, but warned against concentrating on it while neglecting a study of the balance between supply and demand. He said that, in addition, to intelligent, systematic and orderly marketing, we need equally well planned production programs based on accurate knowledge of the consuming capacity of markets, together with the average acre production of the region in which the crop is to be grown. When our agricultural program includes well planned crop production, distribution and marketing, there will be a much greater possibility of success than there is as long as we operate on a laissez-faire system.

Both husband and wife should embody and habitually exercise the forgiving mind. In the best of homes and under the most favorable conditions, occasional irritations will arise. The forgiving spirit will reduce such occasions to the minimum as well as provide for their removal. This arises.

1. Between husband and wife there should be attraction on its higher levels. They should be genuinely fond of each other. It is essential that they have much in common yet variety that will be mutually pleasing.

2. There should be perfect fellowship of taste. This does not mean identity of taste. Rather it means that they will have much in common yet variety that will be mutually pleasing.

3. There should be fellowship in moral and religious appreciation and activity. This is essential for strong and abundant home life for both parents and children.

4. There must be, on the part of both husband and wife, hearty acceptance and sustained practice of the law of spiritual wealth. The law of material wealth is get and keep. The law of spiritual wealth is give and grow rich.

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As these conditions are present and constantly active in the home, the home will be at once abundantly and delightfully minister to the members of the family and be a redeeming influence in the community.

STEAMERS AS MIAMI HOTELS

Plans to use the new steamers Boston and New York, of the Eastern Steamship Lines, in Florida to serve

Fishermen's Museum of Antiquities and Art Close by Lobster Pits



THE ISLEFORD MUSEUM, LITTLE CRANBERRY ISLAND, ME.

Little Cranberry Collects Its Historical Treasures

Maine Island Turns Former Village Store and Sail Loft Into an Incorporated Museum

FISHERMEN of Little Cranberry Island, off the coast of Maine, have a museum of local lore which is coming to be recognized as a valuable contribution to the history of the eastern part of the State.

All descendants of the original settlers of the island, with one exception, they have brought together beneath the roof of an old sail loft and one-time village store such documents and articles of island industry as they have found on the past.

The Isleford historical collection takes its name from the one village on Little Cranberry. This island is about an hour's run by motorboat from Bar Harbor, six or eight miles to the south.

One of the most precious items of the collection is the original deed, signed by Marie Therese de la Mothe Cadillac, of 100 acres of land to John Stanley, John's descendant, Henry Everett Stanley, in vice-presidency of the Isleford Collection Corporation today. Other deeds for neighboring islands have also been found, one from John Quincy Adams to Daniel Gott for what is now Gotts Island.

The collection was incorporated a year ago, with William Otis Sawtelle, the only "foreigner" among the officers, as president, and descendants of the five pioneer families of Hadlock, Stanley, Springle, Gilley and Bunker, as vice-presidents, clerk and treasurer. Mr. Sawtelle's chief interest lay in physics until six years ago, when he became interested in the history and traditions of the little island where he makes his summer home. The collection, which has been planned by men like President Eliot and James Bryce, is the result of his enthusiasm and of the eager co-operation of the islanders.

Engravings, Deeds, Tools Walls covered with rare engravings of French and English personages directly or indirectly connected with local events, with autographed letters or documents bearing such signatures as those of Marie de Medici, Henry IV and three Louis; a room for Little Cranberry slope, with its rare deeds; another for books on the history of eastern Maine, a complete library on the subject; a collection, too, of ancient tools used in the island industries, in fishing and coopering. Testifying mutely to the forests of earlier days is a bundle of handcut shingles, each shingle nearly as wide as a whole plank is today. A ladder of curious design, looking at first sight like a single pole, opens with hinged rungs into conventional shape. A broom made from one stick of wood whittled into usefulness is another proof of the ingenuity of the pioneers.

The building now in use is a story-and-a-half frame structure, close to the boat landing, with lobster pots and fishing gear strewn about. In the sailloft upstairs the Thoresen family Painters (known as the Tipes) hold their annual exhibitions of island pictures, to which the "summer folk" come from miles around. The museum occupies the four small rooms downstairs. Some day Mr. Sawtelle hopes to have a fireproof brick building near-by, for which the plans are already drawn. Meanwhile, till the funds appear, the old Hadlock store serves its purpose.

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\$532,500 IN TAX SUITS ARE FILED

Collectors and Bonding Companies Named as Defendants by State

Civil suits, brought by Jay R. Bingham, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, against tax collectors of five Middlesex County cities and towns, were filed yesterday in the Superior Court in Boston. The suits are brought to recover from the tax collectors or their bondsmen \$532,500 owed their municipalities by taxpayers from whom it was not collected.

The largest suit was that filed against Henry F. Lohan, tax collector for the city of Cambridge. The Attorney-General seeks to recover from Mr. Lohan for the city of Cambridge \$100,000. The Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company is named as a defendant along with the collector. It is alleged in this particular suit that the unpaid taxes from 1913 to 1923, inclusive, amount to \$100,000.

James Bagley, of Bedford, and the National Surety Company of New York are sued for \$3000. It is alleged that the unpaid taxes in Bedford in 1921 and 1922 amounted to \$3749.44. Suits for \$10,000 are brought against Horace A. Phelps, collector of Hopkinton, and the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, his surety. The actual amount of unpaid taxes is represented to be \$

TYPES OF TUNERS ILLUSTRATED

Several Kinds of "Input" Units Are Discussed by Engineer

It is often said that too few "fans" understand the various units and their symbols that constitute a radio circuit. The following article, written by E. N. Ransford of the All-American Radio Corporation, is an attempt to explain the "input" end of the circuit in simple terms that anyone can understand it, for it is only by approaching radio problems from many angles that all who read may profit.

Nearly all radio receiving circuits are made up of several parts which vary but little in themselves, and a new hookup is usually only a very little different from the old ones.

The difference may be in the tuner, or in the radio amplifier, etc. The experienced eye becomes trained to recognize, instantly, all the familiar combinations that make up circuit diagrams, and therefore pick out at a glance the special feature of any new hookup. If you will spend a little time in acquainting yourself with these familiar combinations, or circuit units, as they are called, in a short time you can read and understand radio circuits like an "old hand."

It must be thoroughly understood that this division of circuits into units is merely on paper for the purpose of understanding them better; do not assume that sets can actually be constructed to give good results by piecing together various separate circuit units.

The tuner and detector are frequently considered together as a single unit, forming, when properly combined, a crystal set or single tube set, as the case may be. It is helpful in classifying them, however, to consider the tuner and detector separately. In this sense, we may say that the tuner is that portion of the apparatus which picks the radiated waves directly out of the air and converts them into a very weak electric current, alternating at radio-frequency.

The most familiar tuner is the aerial and ground, connected by a tuned circuit, as shown at "A." This simple circuit is very cheap and simple, since there is only one circuit to be tuned, but it is not very selective. That is, even when tuned to the station you want to receive, it does not exclude others on near-by wavelengths.

For better selectivity we employ a two-circuit tuner, as shown at "B," where the energy is transferred from the primary to the secondary by electromagnetic induction, or inductively coupled, in radio work. The theory of this is the same as that of the transformer.

In a coupled tuner, it is necessary to tune each circuit separately, and sometimes the amount of coupling is also varied, as by using a variable-coupler; that is, the extent to which the two coils encircle the same magnetic flux is varied by rotating one of them. Still greater selectivity can be obtained by inserting a third or intermediate circuit, as shown at "C." A third tuning adjustment is here required.

By tuning a circuit, we mean varying its natural vibration rate. A circuit can vary a coil's inductance by tapping it so as to take some of its turns out of the current's path, either at one or at both ends. We can insert a condenser in series or in parallel with it, or we can insert in series with it a variable inductance, such as a variometer. The latter is simply an inductance coil built in two parts, one rotating inside the other. These can be so arranged that their inductances combine either to strengthen each other or to oppose each other, or in any angular position between these, thus giving wide variation of inductance.

An important class of tuners employs no aerial or ground connection whatever, but only an inductance coil of large diameter, known as a coil antenna, or loop antenna, and a variable condenser, for tuning it. These two pieces of apparatus form together a complete tuner, just as do the aerial, ground, and tuned inductances previously described. The difference is that the loop type of tuner can deliver only a very weak current, ordinarily too weak to operate a detector directly, with any satisfaction. The loop antenna has the advantages, however, that it can be used almost anywhere, or carried around, and that it is highly selective by its directional effect, in not picking up strongly any station unless it is pointed toward that station. When used with efficient radio-frequency amplifiers, it is therefore quite effective.

Radio Ray Cooks Egg and Lights Lamp

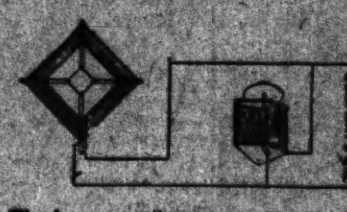
By the Associated Press
New York, Sept. 17
Cooking an egg over a cake of ice by wireless was one of several demonstrations of radio power given today at the radio-world's fair.

The egg was placed on a frying pan on the ice. In a moment the pan became red hot through action of waves that penetrated through the ice. The egg soon was cooked to a turn.

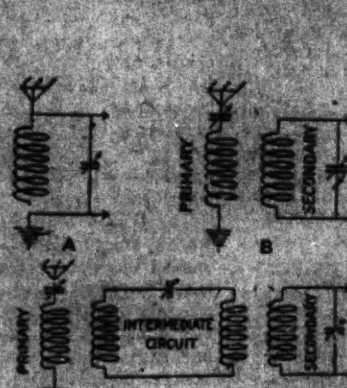
The trick was done through the so-called wireless lamp, the inventor of which also lit the bulb through a man's head.

SPECULATIVE FARMING CEASING
VANCOUVER, B. C. Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Speculative farming in Canada has now given place to contented, home-building farmers, stated E. E. Payville, Portland, Ore., one of the touring party of 20 American agricultural editors and writers. Payville, who was enthusiastic over the prospects for British Columbia and other parts of Canada in agriculture.

In-Put Circuits



The loop or coil antenna tuner unit.



Fundamental units of an aerial-ground tuning unit. A represents a single circuit, B two circuit, and C the link or intermediate circuit method.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

5 p. m.—Studio program presenting the orchestra of the R. M. E. Magenta.

5:30 p. m.—Studio program and talk.

6 p. m.—Studio program and talk.

6:30 p. m.—Studio program and talk.

7 p. m.—Studio program and talk.

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WESTERN STANDARD TIME

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FINER SETS, HIGHER QUALITY ARE TREND IN RADIO THIS YEAR

Survey of the Offerings of Many Manufacturers, Now on Display in New York, Indicates Effort to Give "Fans" the "Best Yet" in Radio Receivers

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—With an average attendance of more than 40,000 daily, the Fourth Annual National Radio Exposition at Grand Central Palace, New York City, holds the vast throngs spellbound with its display of marvelous developments in radio equipment. The outstanding features of the 400 exhibits of leading manufacturers are the extraordinary developments in the production of loudspeakers that reproduce radio cast programs with unprecedented fidelity of tone; the great strides made by set manufacturers in improving the appearance of receiving sets, making them pieces of furniture of unusual beauty and suitable to take their place in the living rooms of thousands of homes; the phenomenal advances in perfecting equipment that permits the operation of tubes and sets directly from home alternating currents, with the consequent elimination of batteries; the incorporation of the single control idea in many of the new models, making them easily tuned by a woman or a child, and because of the elimination of dials, thereby permitting the attainment of greater artistic effects.

The cone type of loudspeaker seems to be in the ascendancy, because of its all-embracing range of pitch and its nonvibrant characteristics. Its excellent tonal quality, in addition to its attractive appearance, make the cone speakers popular. Numerous cone loudspeakers are being shown at the exposition, some of them well-known makes and others new ones in the field.

Examination of the working parts of the radio receivers exhibited reveals refinement in many details. For one thing, there has been a marked change in the audio-frequency transformers. Instead of small transformers designed mainly for volume, the more carefully designed receivers contain larger transformers, with plenty of iron and with characteristics which make for distortionless amplification. The best loudspeaker in the world would sound like a tin horn with the audio-frequency transformer of the past, which failed to amplify all frequencies uniformly.

By-pass condensers, special resistances and many other improved devices are also in evidence here. Obviously, every effort has been made to the present offerings to obtain tonal qualities as well as ample volume for all requirements. And it is in the refinement of the little things

that the perfection of the receiving set as a whole has been realized.

Aside from tonal quality, the necessity for sharper tuning is admitted and met in virtually all the receiving sets shown at the National Radio Exposition. Condensers, which have now become the generally accepted means of tuning, are especially designed for straight-line frequency operation—that is, to say, the condenser dials spread out the wavelength at the lower end of the scale so as to separate the existing congestion with the older types of receiving sets.

When it comes to the operation of the vacuum tube, the trend is decidedly toward dry cells on one hand, and battery eliminators on the other. There will always be a demand for dry-cell receivers, for we still have 4,000,000 farm homes without electric service. There are also portable and semiportable receivers that must employ dry cells.

The public's demand for radio receivers that can be operated directly on the house lighting circuit has been answered by a wide variety of battery eliminators and ingenious battery rechargers. There are many B battery eliminators shown at the exposition, most of them making use of special rectifying tubes, transformers, and filter condensers. Several radio receiving sets on exhibit at Grand Central Palace are operated entirely from house current. The A battery problem seems most aptly met by various ingenious combinations of storage batteries and rechargers, built in compact, clean, simple units.

A complete radio receiver of the superheterodyne type, selling for close to \$500, operates directly on the usual lighting circuit without a trace of an alternating current hint. However, the cost of vacuum tubes and rectifying devices and transformers required for such operation makes the price of complete battery elimination rather high at the present stage of the art.

Considered as a whole, the radio receiving sets shown at the exposition leave the firm impression that the radio industry has become stabilized. The radio frequency circuit is prominent, although it is represented by many variations. The neutrodyne family is very well represented, for this circuit, with its simplicity of operation and excellent results, seems to hold its own. The superheterodyne is also prominent among the radio offerings. The same of tuning and sensitivity has been attained in many of the better kinds of

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Home

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Retired With Honors

By HELEN NICHOL

ONCE upon a time, there was a little, old rusty stove that sat all the time under a tree near a lovely lake. In the day it had been quite a neat-looking, shiny affair, and through its small front damper windows had once shone the cheery glow of warm coals. But now, the mica gone and the door sagging, it reminded one of those little, deserted cottages one sometimes sees, with windows and doors broken in and looking as if all their past usefulness is forgotten.

Mrs. Brown had bought a shiny new stove with nickel trimmings and a fine big oven, and so her husband had put the little old stove out under the Arbutus tree — "for the time being," he said, to be out of the way.

When Little Stove was dropped rather unceremoniously under the tree he felt considerably ruffled and shaken out of his usual calm. "My word!" he said. He thought that sounded quite dignified, so he said it again, a little louder this time, and was very pleased to hear how nice his own voice sounded in the open air. He almost wished he could think of something more to say so that he could listen to it again.

But he soon forgot himself and began to observe the scenery around him—the shining lake, the early lilies blooming near his feet, the curly bracken heads pushing their way up through the earth. And there was that gipsy, Spring breeze, singing such a happy, dreamy song that Little Stove began to feel very drowsy indeed, until suddenly, above his head in the Arbutus tree, he heard a sharp voice which he soon discovered to have come from a tiny brown bird with a little upturned tail and very jumpy manner.

"I beg your pardon," said Little Stove. "Did you speak to me?"

"I did, indeed," said the bird, skipping to a nearer branch. "My name is Jenny Wren and I've come to ask you if you were intended for a bird's apartment house—because if you are, you should be on a tree where you would be of some use to civilized birds. Mrs. Yellow Warbler, my neighbor, says you are a bird's house and I say you're not. If you'll please introduce yourself it will save a lot of argument among us."

Jenny Wren had such a decided way of speaking, and her small eyes were so piercing that Little Stove felt very shy indeed—but he tried to sound quite calm and at ease as he said, as nearly like Mr. Brown as he could: "I am very pleased to meet you, Mrs. Wren, and answer your question. No, I am not a bird's house at all. I am called Little Stove, the faithful servant of Mr. and Mrs. Brown—and you're too. Ma'm, if I may say so. And Little Stove seemed to bow as he said this.

"Tut tut, tut," said Mrs. Jenny, trying not to look too pleased at his gallant little speech. "I knew you weren't a bird house all the time, but I just asked to settle the question. Do you intend to follow your occupation as a stove now that you are settled among us?" she asked.

Little Stove had to explain how impossible this was in the present; and then, to make it clear, he began to tell her of the busy life he had spent in the Brown kitchen. "When the fire was lit and my oven well heated, then Mrs. Brown would pop a batter into my oven and in a short time out would come the most delicious dishes—pies or cakes or puddings—'Browned to a turn,' as Mrs. B. would say, 'fit for a King,' as Mr. B. said. The kettle was almost always singing a little song on my front lid and so I've had a busy life. On Saturdays, when the Browns always gave me a shiny black coat of polish and so I was quite ornamental too."

"Well," said Mrs. Wren, "no one

Current Events for Boys and Girls

San Francisco-Honolulu Flight
PROBABLY many of you have already heard of the safe arrival of Commander John Rodgers and his crew of four at Honolulu, and of the wonderful welcome that they received there.

On Aug. 31 two United States Navy airplanes, one piloted by Commander Rodgers and the other by a Frenchman, attempted the long flight to Honolulu, Hawaii. If they had succeeded they would have made a new nonstop world's record in flying, for the distance is 2100 miles. At present this record is held by two Frenchmen who flew from Etampes, France, to Villa Cisneros, Africa.

One of the airplanes, the P.N. No. 3, commanded by Lieutenant Snoddy, was forced down about 400 miles out in the California coast, and was returned to San Francisco by a mine-layer. The P.N. No. 1, disappeared, and in spite of a vigorous hunt by a sea and air armada, she and her crew were lost for nine days. Then they were rescued by the United States submarine R-4. They had been forced down after flying for 25 hours, and had been drifting ever since. Food and water had given out on the

Nature Notes—September

SEPTEMBER is the golden harvest month. In spring the colors on the hills and meadows were delicate pinks and hazy greens. In midsummer rich greens predominated everywhere, with lovely colors along with it. Now the world is turning to russet and gold. Brilliant reds and yellows are beginning to flame out on the hill-sides, as one by one the trees put on their autumn garments.

Many of the trees that have had green leaves all summer have now turned yellow or red and looser their hold. Later the wind blows them off. Even now a few are falling.

In the heart of Australia, Australia is really concerned to help and provide for the remainder of the native tribes still to be found there. Among other efforts, an especially interesting one is being made by the Aborigines' Friends Association. It has lately appointed a missionary, E. E. Kramer, to go to central Australia, and to remain there in close touch with the blacks.

Mr. Kramer is a native of French Switzerland, who for 12 years has been leader of the Australian Caravan Mission. Before setting out for the heart of Australia, Mr. Kramer must first learn Arunta, the language of the aborigines there, and when he does actually make the journey he will have far behind him modern methods of travel—trains, automobiles and airplanes—for he is to be provided with a caravan of camels. This caravan is to help him in his work, for the camels will carry provisions and clothing to the blacks, and those blacks who need attention back to the outposts of civilization. The plan includes an organization to conserve the water supply, and other things which are so important to the welfare of the native. In fact, the association hopes to secure a comfortable standard of living for a people who, in the past, have been so much neglected.

Benjamin Franklin's Motions
If we have lived, all a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men. And it is a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?"

"Therefore beg leave to move: 'That hereafter prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven and its blessings on our deliberations, be held in this Assembly, every morning before we proceed to business, and that one or more of the clergy of this city be requested to officiate in that service.'"

These words of Benjamin Franklin are known to many of you, and are well worth recalling during Constitution Week. They were spoken 133 years ago. After four weeks of deliberation the men who had met together at Philadelphia to draw up the Constitution for the new-born Republic had made no headway. They had not even been able to agree on a single sentence. Then Benjamin Franklin presented his famous resolution, and from that time the constitutional convention began to make progress.

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3-4 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.

Nature Notes—September

SEPTEMBER is the golden harvest month. In spring the colors on the hills and meadows were delicate pinks and hazy greens. In midsummer rich greens predominated everywhere, with lovely colors along with it. Now the world is turning to russet and gold. Brilliant reds and yellows are beginning to flame out on the hill-sides, as one by one the trees put on their autumn garments.

Many of the trees that have had green leaves all summer have now turned yellow or red and looser their hold. Later the wind blows them off. Even now a few are falling.

In the heart of Australia, Australia is really concerned to help and provide for the remainder of the native tribes still to be found there. Among other efforts, an especially interesting one is being made by the Aborigines' Friends Association. It has lately appointed a missionary, E. E. Kramer, to go to central Australia, and to remain there in close touch with the blacks.

Mr. Kramer is a native of French Switzerland, who for 12 years has been leader of the Australian Caravan Mission. Before setting out for the heart of Australia, Mr. Kramer must first learn Arunta, the language of the aborigines there, and when he does actually make the journey he will have far behind him modern methods of travel—trains, automobiles and airplanes—for he is to be provided with a caravan of camels. This caravan is to help him in his work, for the camels will carry provisions and clothing to the blacks, and those blacks who need attention back to the outposts of civilization. The plan includes an organization to conserve the water supply, and other things which are so important to the welfare of the native. In fact, the association hopes to secure a comfortable standard of living for a people who, in the past, have been so much neglected.

Benjamin Franklin's Motions
If we have lived, all a long time, and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men. And it is a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid?"

"Therefore beg leave to move: 'That hereafter prayers imploring the assistance of Heaven and its blessings on our deliberations, be held in this Assembly, every morning before we proceed to business, and that one or more of the clergy of this city be requested to officiate in that service.'"

These words of Benjamin Franklin are known to many of you, and are well worth recalling during Constitution Week. They were spoken 133 years ago. After four weeks of deliberation the men who had met together at Philadelphia to draw up the Constitution for the new-born Republic had made no headway. They had not even been able to agree on a single sentence. Then Benjamin Franklin presented his famous resolution, and from that time the constitutional convention began to make progress.

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Travelogues by Letter

Dear Stuart:

How is that for an address? Doesn't it make you think of the fairy stories we used to read about gingerbread houses and trees bearing sweets and candies? This is the nearest to fairyland of any place I ever saw. There is no candy on the trees, but there is breadfruit and there are chocolate gardens and coconut groves and fruit the size of a melon. Yes, and flowers almost as big as umbrellas. There are great rubber-trees, whose giant roots creep over the ground like prehistoric reptiles. Ghosthouses, they call them. Ca-cho-cho—I like to say the word. It sounds so mysterious and wild.

Father came to Ceylon to study the great breakwater that protects the harbor at Colombo. It surely is a wonder. It is 4210 feet long and cost \$5,500,000. It is of solid rock and concrete and stands twelve feet above the water level. You just ought to see the water dashing up over it! The first stone was laid in 1875 by King Edward when he was Prince of Wales, and it took 10 years to build. Some of the concrete blocks weigh 25 tons each. How is that for size?

But after all, 10 years doesn't really mean anything out here. There is more time here than most things. Today I saw a kind of coconut palm that produces but one leaf a year and it's not ripe for 10 years to ripen. How is that for speed?

An Arabian Nights Hotel
We spent several days in Colombo at a hotel that reminded us of the Arabian Nights. I'll not attempt a real description, as it isn't in my line, but I'll imagine tropical gardens, thousands of tiny colored lights, strange music. Ruth has just finished painting a picture that I could not believe was true to nature if I had not seen the country. Imagine red ground, bamboo and palm, a white bungalow, green and sky-blue, with long hair twisted in a knot and held with a comb and with skirts. You have seen these men in lace and embroidery shops at home. Singhaes, they are called.

Of course there are automobiles here. We have taken some wonderful drives, but for short trips we prefer to jog along in the funny crazy-looking horse carriages. You can see the country better. In Colombo I rode in a jinrikisha for the first time.

Didn't I feel foolish! I started to smile and couldn't stop, which made me feel all the more foolish. All I needed was a rattle and a Teddy bear. If I had had someone to talk to, it would not have been so embarrassing. Ruth was bounding along some distance ahead, and kept turning around and waving to me.

An Argument With Cuddles
After we had ridden around Victoria Park, we told our coolies to take us back to the hotel, whereupon they struck. They laid down the shafts and refused to go another step unless we would pay them the double the usual tariff. They waved their arms and shouted while we

tried to explain that we had no money with us, that Father and Mother were waiting for us on the hotel veranda and would pay the correct tariff. They pretended not to understand and kept on shouting. Finally our British coolies came along and helped us out. He took their numbers and said something to them in their language, which worked like magic. They simply flew back to the hotel and did not even ask for a tip.

I have lots of fun scolding about and discovering all sorts of curious things. I am sending you a picture of a Singhaes making coconut oil with the aid of some-bullocks in the way they have been doing for centuries. I suppose they would be as much astonished at our huge factories and mills as I am at their primitive methods. You ought to see these fellows shanty up the coconut palms. Wouldn't it be great if we had a few of them in our glass for the color rush?

Kandy is all scenery. Mother and Ruth keep raving about color and lines and atmosphere. It surely is great. It is in the mountains 75 miles from Colombo. There is a beautiful little artificial lake surrounded by hills and there are some fine walks and drives. The city began with a Buddhist temple called the Temple of the Tooth—Malligawa Temple—built in the fourteenth century. We went through it and thought it very beautiful. At the foot of the temple is a most filled with tortoises. They are interesting old creatures. Some of them are said to be almost 200 years old. To reach the temple you cross the most by a small stone bridge flanked with carved elephants.

We expect to return to India next week, crossing the Reticoria on the south coast. Then we shall visit several of the southern states.

School will have begun by the time you receive this. I shall send you a letter soon for the Clarion. Don't forget about our Better Way League. I have a whole notebook of ideas I have picked up out here. The West certainly has much to learn from the East. Mother often says she would like to see the people at home look as contented and care-free as many of the people here do. I am learning a lot that is not in textbooks. I surely am a lucky boy to be here.

Write soon and often and tell me the school news. You might send me a copy of the Clarion from time to time.

Your pal,
RANDALL WATSON.

The Question

When the world goes to sleep,
The sleepy doo,
But the owl wakes up
And says, "Who-who?"

I tell him each night,
I really do,
It's just me again,
But he says, "Who-who?"
Lydia Lion Roberts.

I COMPARED the work mentally with that of my own little girl in the East whom, at a financial crisis, I was sending to the best day school I knew of—and a jealous and even angry feeling swept over me that my friend's son, 1,000 miles from a good school, should be so much better trained.

"But who does the actual teaching?" I asked.

"His nurse at first gave him his lessons, but after a while my wife became so interested that she considered it a pleasure and a privilege to do that part herself. She found it brought new interest and delight into her own life, and I venture to say it takes no more of her time than that which your wife spends in hearing your little girl's lessons, which you are paying others to teach."

The Calvert School was started and is maintained by a group of leading citizens of Baltimore who seek no financial benefits, but who wanted the best educational world afforded for their own children. And they are broad-minded enough to wish to make similar advantages available to all English-speaking children."

Inspired by my friend's enthusiasm, I borrowed a post card, sat down at once and wrote the Calvert School, asking for full information.

When I reached home the information I sought was awaiting me, and I at once secured the Calvert instruction for Mary.

WE are glad to hear that the Calvert School was so far ago to specifying the teaching of children, compares a great day school in Baltimore and is also successfully teaching by correspondence. Commands of pupils scattered over the entire face of the globe. It teaches all books, music, French and English and sports and work.

V. M. Hillyer, Headmaster, Author of "Child Training," "A Child's History of the World," etc. Write for information to
CALVERT SCHOOL
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Baltimore, Md.

SUNSET STORIES

The Paths to the Schoolhouse

FOR two long summer months the red-brick schoolhouse that stood on the little slope above the creek had been asleep with its eyes tight shut. Then one fine September morning it woke very wide indeed, and opened its eyes very wide indeed. Such a bustle as there was around! The janitor outside was cutting the lawn and trimming the hedge, and inside, the janitor's wife was getting down on her hands and knees and actually scrubbing up. While the janitor's boy was polishing windows, and the little girl was busily wiping away every speck of dust from desks and chairs and window sills.

"Hello, boy!" said the schoolhouse, as it stretched itself and blinked in the sun. "It's good to be awake again. I'm glad it's schooltime. There's no more fun when the children are away."

And that very day Julia's father said to Julia's mother as they were sitting at the dinner table: "Pretty nearly schooltime again. I'll open up the long path down the hill tomorrow. It must be quite overgrown after all this time. Guess I'll have to use the scythe."

So the next day he sharpened his scythe and opened up the long path, and Mary's father took a sickle and opened up the short path, and Billy's father cleared the little path through the woods. Even the man of the tool shop in the field, although he had no children of his own, ran his lawnmower again over the slanting path that went by his door.

"It's a short cut for the little folks," he said, "I've got the path into good shape for them. It must be almost schooltime again."

TWO OVERSEAS PLAYERS LEFT

Lacoste of France and Manuel Alonzo of Spain Reach Round Before Semifinals

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP)—The ranks of a formidable contingent of overseas champions in the United States singles lawn tennis championship had thinned to two stars from Spain and France today after a series of brilliant struggles with a determined American host in the third round.

J. R. Lacoste, last of the Tri-colors' contenders, and Manuel Alonzo, brilliant Spanish racketeer, survivors of the invading band, were drawn against two of this country's greatest players in the round before the semifinals today on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.

Lacoste, who has escaped elimination yesterday after a hard five-set struggle with B. I. C. Norton of St. Louis, the score being 6-4, 2-6, 3-6, 4-6, 6-2, was called upon to meet the youthful Olympic and national doubles champion, Vincent Richards, who defeated Takeichi Harada of Japan yesterday, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2, while Alonzo was bracketed opposite America's No. 8 player, W. M. Johnston of California.

The defending champion, W. T. Tilden 2d, who won in decisive fashion yesterday from the Japanese player, S. Onda, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2, today had as his opponent a fellow-townsmen, W. F. Johnson, chop stroke veteran of Philadelphia. The latter progressed through the elimination of the Australian Davis Cup player, J. Q. Anderson, 6-1, 6-6, 6-2.

Passing from the title contest and Anderson and Onda yesterday were two other overseas favorites, Borotra, hero of France's gallant fight to win the Davis Cup, and Takeichi Harada, ace of the Japanese team. Borotra, looked up to as one of Europe's best title hopes, went down to swift and unexpected defeat before the former singles champion, R. N. Williams 2d, who swept through the Basque in straight sets to become an outstanding contender for the title he held in 1914 and 1916. Borotra won only two games in each of the three sets.

Three youthful aspirants—two from the east and the other from the middle west—also fell before the racquet of veterans. G. M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, bowed to the skill of W. M. Johnston, California, while A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., was eliminated by Alonzo, H. O. Kinney of California, by defeating Jerome Lang, Columbia University, earned the right to oppose Williams today. The summary:

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Third Round

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Manuel Alonzo, Fullerton, Pa., defeated A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated J. Q. Anderson, Australia, 6-1, 1-6, 6-2.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated S. Onda, Brooklyn, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

J. R. Lacoste, France, defeated B. I. C. Norton, St. Louis, 6-4, 2-6, 3-6, 4-6, 6-2.

Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Takeichi Harada, Japan, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2.

H. O. Kinney, San Francisco, defeated Jerome Lang, New York, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.

R. N. Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, Pa., defeated Takeichi Harada, France, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Three Boston American League Baseball Recruits

THOMAS JENKINS, Outfielder

PETER SUSCO, First Baseman

H. M. WALSH, Shortstop

QUINN HAS BEEN BUSY ALL YEAR

Boston President Leads Major League Pilots in Efforts Toward Improvement

That the Boston American League Baseball Club is hopelessly fixed in last place in the league can be attributed more to circumstances than to any lack of effort on the part of the management. Inclement weather at day games has been a constant factor. The lineup is not yet settled, but give the coaches an opportunity to work more rapidly toward their objectives. Inclement weather at day games has been a constant factor. The lineup is not yet settled, but give the coaches an opportunity to work more rapidly toward their objectives. Inclement weather at day games has been a constant factor. The lineup is not yet settled, but give the coaches an opportunity to work more rapidly toward their objectives.

EIGHT WOMEN IN CANADIAN OPEN

Scales Are Evenly Balanced Between the United States and Canada

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 17 (Special)—Eight women, from the United States and Canada, are left in the competition for the Canadian Open golf championship, and the scales are evenly balanced for both countries, each having two representatives in each half of the field.

In the third round today two Canadian players, Mrs. F. C. Letts of the Royal Ottawa Club, and Mrs. M. L. Spaulding of the Royal Ottawa Club, were the only women to advance to the fourth round. Mrs. Letts won the match, 2-1, and Mrs. Spaulding won the match, 2-1.

Long Trips for Football Elevens

Mileage of Pacific Coast Conference Teams Shows Big Increase

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The Pacific Coast Conference football teams will have some long travel schedules this season as the nine conference schools will cover some 45,450 miles as compared to 25,078 in 1931.

The University of Washington will cover the most territory. The Quakers will travel by rail and water 15,774 miles. They will play at the University of California at Berkeley, Gonzaga University at Spokane, and the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. The total of 45,450 miles is for a total of 115 miles on way, or 430 miles both ways.

UNITED STATES WINS SECOND

Defeats Scandinavians in Six-Meter Yacht Race—First Race Result Changed

INTERNATIONAL SIX-METER RACE STANDING

Country	W	L	P
United States	1	1	250
Sweden	1	1	250
Finland	1	1	250

STANDING OF YACHTS

Yacht	Points
United States	114
Sweden	114
Finland	114

HARVARD FORMS THREE ELEVEN

Football Work Is Rapidly Getting Under Way

Radical changes in Harvard football plans were made in evidence yesterday when the first squad of 40 players was divided into three teams, A, B and C. This has never occurred before on the second day of practice.

The lineup is not yet settled, but give the coaches an opportunity to work more rapidly toward their objectives. Inclement weather at day games has been a constant factor. The lineup is not yet settled, but give the coaches an opportunity to work more rapidly toward their objectives.

SCOTS FUSILIERS WIN INDIAN SHIELD

Entries This Year Were More Representative

INDIAN FOOTBALL SHIELD WINNERS

Year	Winner
1892	Pirat Royal Irish Regiment
1893	First Royal Irish Regiment
1894	First Royal Irish Regiment
1895	First Royal Irish Regiment
1896	First Royal Irish Regiment
1897	First Royal Irish Regiment
1898	First Royal Irish Regiment
1899	First Royal Irish Regiment
1900	First Royal Irish Regiment
1901	First Royal Irish Regiment
1902	First Royal Irish Regiment
1903	First Royal Irish Regiment
1904	First Royal Irish Regiment
1905	First Royal Irish Regiment
1906	First Royal Irish Regiment
1907	First Royal Irish Regiment
1908	First Royal Irish Regiment
1909	First Royal Irish Regiment
1910	First Royal Irish Regiment
1911	First Royal Irish Regiment
1912	First Royal Irish Regiment
1913	First Royal Irish Regiment
1914	First Royal Irish Regiment
1915	First Royal Irish Regiment
1916	First Royal Irish Regiment
1917	First Royal Irish Regiment
1918	First Royal Irish Regiment
1919	First Royal Irish Regiment
1920	First Royal Irish Regiment
1921	First Royal Irish Regiment
1922	First Royal Irish Regiment
1923	First Royal Irish Regiment
1924	First Royal Irish Regiment
1925	First Royal Irish Regiment
1926	First Royal Irish Regiment
1927	First Royal Irish Regiment
1928	First Royal Irish Regiment
1929	First Royal Irish Regiment
1930	First Royal Irish Regiment
1931	First Royal Irish Regiment
1932	First Royal Irish Regiment

U. S. Plans to Defend Walker Cup in England

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The United States Golf Association will take the Walker Cup trophy, will take the victorious American team to England next year if plans of United States Golf Association officials materialize.

As the scene of the next matches, the famous Muirfield links of England are under consideration.

Several new faces are expected in the American team as a result of the rise of young players to prominence in the recent amateur championship at Oakmont.

Willamette Will Open Season Soon

SALEM, Ore., Sept. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Willamette University will open its football season with the first game of the year to be played against University of Oregon at Salem, Sept. 18.

WALSH IS NOMINATED

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Gov. A. L. Smith's staff, now a vice-president of the organization, has been nominated for president of the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union.

PICKUPS

IT IS interesting this season to watch the progress of Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Cardinals on the way to his sixth straight triumph in batting in the National League. Hornsby's league record for consecutive winning batting averages is 10, set by the Detroit Tigers, who won batting honors in the American League for nine straight seasons.

Hornsby already holds the National League record for consecutive leading in batting. Wagner, formerly with Pittsburgh, was the only player to win four straight times and Hornsby beat this record in 1924 when he won for the fifth straight season.

The St. Louis Cardinals moved up into fourth place in the National League standing yesterday, defeating Brooklyn, 7-1. The Cardinals are in another one of their brilliant winning streaks, having won five of their last six games, four from Pittsburgh.

Another interesting phase of Hornsby's batting is that he hits for .400 this year. He hit the major league record, .400, in 1924, when he won the season's batting title.

Hornsby's batting average for the season is .327, which is a record for a player to hit over .400 for three seasons.

Pittsburgh increased its margin in the National League to 4½ games yesterday. Any doubts as to why the World Series will be played in Pittsburgh are practically eliminated by now. Pittsburgh has a speed, hitting and ending of a champion, much the same as Washington.

It may interest fans to see Hornsby's major-league batting record. It is as follows:

Year	W	L	P
1916	131	122	370
1917	131	122	370
1918	131	122	370
1919	131	122	370
1920	131	122	370
1921	131	122	370
1922	131	122	370
1923	131	122	370
1924	131	122	370
1925	131	122	370
1926	131	122	370
1927	131	122	370
1928	131	122	370
1929	131	122	370
1930	131	122	370
1931	131	122	370
1932	131	122	370

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Washington won 100, 87, 587. Philadelphia 81, 87, 587. St. Louis 79, 83, 556. New York 74, 83, 556. Chicago 72, 85, 514. Cleveland 62, 87, 423. Boston 40, 87, 232.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Philadelphia 5, Philadelphia 2. New York 3, Cleveland 2. St. Louis 4, Chicago 2. Cleveland 2, St. Louis 1. Washington 2, Boston 1.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston (2 games). Detroit at Washington (2 games). Cleveland at New York.

FIRST GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Philadelphia 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

Batteries—Rommel and Cochrane; Lyons, Kier and Cruise. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Umpires—Evan and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 30m.

SECOND GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 4

Batteries—Blanchette and Schalk; Harris, Walters, Groves and Cochran. Losing pitcher—Walters. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans. Time—1h. 30m.

FIRST GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Shocker and Bangor; Buckner, Miller and Lavin. Losing pitcher—Buckner. Umpires—Rowland, McGowan and Owens. Time—1h. 30m.

SECOND GAME

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Shocker and Bangor; Buckner, Miller and Lavin. Losing pitcher—Buckner. Umpires—Rowland, McGowan and Owens. Time—1h. 30m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco 100, 87, 587. Seattle 81, 87, 587. Portland 79, 83, 556. Los Angeles 74, 83, 556. Oakland 72, 85, 514. Sacramento 62, 87, 423. Vancouver 40, 87, 232.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Los Angeles 13, Seattle 2. Oakland 4, Salt Lake City 4. Sacramento 4, Vernon 4.

U. S. INFANTRY TEAM WINS

CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 17 (AP)—The United States Infantry team won the 1291st out of a possible 1500 yesterday when the national pistol team match, Camp Perry, O., was won by the U. S. team, 1291 to 1284, and Marine Corps third with 1284.

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FOR MONTHLY CATALOG

Commercial, Vocational, Secretarial

ASK FOR BOOKLET

NEW RULE IS MADE TO CURTAIL FOULING

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Sept. 17 (AP)—A departure in basketball scoring was taken by the executive committee of the Eastern Basketball League yesterday in the adoption of new rules designed to curtail fouling.

Under the league plan, players guilty of fouls will take the penalty shots, rather than the victims of their violations, as has heretofore been the practice. If the offending player then succeeds in netting the ball, neither side will receive an additional point. But if he fails to make the shot, a point will be credited to the team against which the foul was committed, the ball remaining in play after the attempt.

A schedule calling for the opening of the season on Nov. 9 and requiring each club to play six contests, was adopted.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Atlanta won 100, 87, 587. New Orleans 81, 87, 587. Nashville 79, 83, 556. Memphis 74, 83, 556. Mobile 72, 85, 514. Chattanooga 62, 87, 423. Little Rock 40, 87, 232.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

New Orleans 11, Birmingham 6. Nashville 4, Little Rock 2.

MRS. WILSON WINS TITLE

STOKE PAGES, Eng., Sept. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Wilson of Chesham, who won the British girls' golf championship yesterday, has defeated Miss Richardson of London in the final round, 5 and 3. The champion of 1927, Miss Sturges, then 11 years old, was defeated by Mrs. Wilson, 5 and 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Louisville won 100, 87, 587. St. Paul 81, 87, 587. Indianapolis 79, 83, 556. Minneapolis 74, 83, 556. Kansas City 72, 85, 514. Toledo 62, 87, 423. Milwaukee 40, 87, 232.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Columbus 7, Louisville 5.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Sept. 17 (AP)—Results of Association football games played yesterday follow: English League, First Division, Huddersfield Town 3, Birmingham City 2. Second Division, 1st North, Preston 1, West Bromwich Albion 1. Second Division, 2nd North, Leeds United 2, Rotherham United 1.

WATTS SCHOOL

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The 'Esprit Nouveau' Movement at the Paris Exhibition

Travelers Overseas

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elysee Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honore, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

Writing Plays for Radiocasting

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AMUSEMENTS.

"APPLESAUCE"
The Greatest of All American Comedies
By Barry Connors

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 16 — Eth

John Cort will offer at the Co
Theater next Monday night "T

musical hit ever produced in America."

"ROSE-MARIE"

Last weeks. Engagement ends Sat., Sept. 3

"Here is one of the liveliest, best staged and most brilliantly acted farcical comedies New York has seen in some time."—*F. L. N., The Christian Science Monitor.*

Anne Nichols Present

NORMA TALMADGE
in a Modern Version of
GRAUSTARK

RIALTO "The Pony Express"
B'WAY AT
42D ST.

RIVOLI "The Pony Express"
B'WAY AT
37TH ST.

With Betty Compson,
Ricardo Cortez, Ernest
Torrence, Wallace Beery
A James Grant Master
Achievement
A Seasoned Western

Art in Chicago

women, among them Bessie Potter Vonnoh, Janet Scudder, and their associates who conceive poetic designs

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In the building of a home you avoid poor materials. Afterward you ventilate the rooms so that the air will be kept fresh and clear; you see to it that only pure and wholesome food is served at your table.

And what about your daily newspaper? Is it one that fills the thoughts of those who read it with accounts of crime, vice, scandal—or one which gives only the clean, constructive news of all the world, a paper that may safely be put into the hands of the younger members of the household?

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SPECIALTIES MOVE UPWARD VIGOROUSLY

High-Priced Issues Have Big Advance in Stock Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Buoyancy of the high-priced industrial specialties featured the resumption of the broad upward movement of prices in today's stock market.

A further easing of money rates stimulated pool activity in the low priced industrial shares, more than a score of which were lifted to new peak prices for the year.

Bear traders, feeling for the top of the market, indulged in some experimental short selling after midday, but offerings were generally well absorbed.

Rumors of extra and increased dividends were brought forward to explain the rise in some of the motors, while the railroad equipment shares responded to reports of increased buying and stock split-ups, strength of Pullman being associated with a report that the manufacturing and operating companies could be definitely separated through the organization of a new company.

Rails again lagged behind the rest of the list. Extreme gains of 5 or more points were recorded in the end of the third hour by American Car & Foundry, American Can, General Sinking, General Electric, Kelsey Wheel, Railway Steel Spring and Pullman.

Oil showed a somewhat firmer undertone on reports of a decrease in crude production last week. Demand sterling and French francs ruled practically unchanged at \$4.84 and 17.1 cents, respectively. Norwegian and Danish kronas made brisk recovery from yesterday's closing prices.

Higher Price Levels
Shares of companies representing widely diversified industries were pushed up to new high levels for the year. American Can touching 250, American Car & Foundry 115 1/2, General Sinking 133 and Western Union 40. About a score of other shares also established new maximum prices for the year.

Railroads were neglected save for Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific, which improved a point.

The renewal rate on call loans was reduced to 10 per cent.

New Bond Issues in Demand
Bond trading today was enlivened by aggressive bidding for new issues offered this week and for various railroad obligations. With allotments paid down on the General Sinking, the Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania and the Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania offerings, these bonds were in demand on the Stock Exchange, both demanding premiums of 1 1/2 points above the prices at which they were sold to the public. The \$50,000,000 Pennsylvania Bell Telephone bond issue, offered today, was readily oversubscribed.

Another spectacular spurt of 1 1/2 points in Florida, 15,000 series B, took it to a record high price of 17 1/2, overshadowing the slower movement of other railroad issues. The jump followed an earlier rise in Florida, 15,000 series B, to 16 1/2, which was followed by a decline to 15 1/2, and then a recovery to 16 1/2, and finally to 17 1/2.

Prisco adjusted bonds reached a new high at 84, and St. Paul issues continued to rise on assurances of the success of the railway's reorganization plan.

BELL TELEPHONE OF PENNSYLVANIA BONDS OFFERED

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., National City Company, First National Bank, Bankers' Trust Company, Guaranty Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., and Kildner, Peabody Company are offering \$50,000,000 Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania first and refunding bonds, 6 per cent series C bonds, due 1930, at par and interest.

The last financing by this company was in 1922 when \$25,000,000 series B bonds were offered to refund a \$25,000,000 7 per cent issue.

On completion of this financing the funded debt will be \$100,000,000, made up of \$10,000,000 general lien bonds, \$25,000,000 series B and this issue of \$50,000,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—J. P. Morgan & Co., in behalf of the syndicate, announced that the \$50,000,000 Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania 5 per cent bonds have been sold and subscription books closed.

The new bonds brought out at 100, opened on the New York Exchange at 101 1/4.

FAMOUS PLAYERS' BUSINESS AT TOP

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Famous Players-Lasky Corporation is now doing the biggest business in its history, exceeding even 1924, which made a new high record in profits.

In the first six months of 1925 business was 28 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of 1924, while foreign receipts were 30 per cent ahead of the 1924 period. Foreign business is one of the most profitable branches.

For the first six months, earnings for the year were \$2,551,532, equal to \$7.04 a share on 365,411 shares, compared with \$1,550,801, or \$4.32 a share in the first half of 1924. Earnings for the full year 1924 were \$5,422,349, equal to \$15.08 a share, and from present indications this year's earnings will exceed those of 1924.

The financial position of the company at the end of the first half was stronger than at any other similar period on record. This is without giving effect to the sale of new common, which will add more than \$1,000,000 to the company's resources.

Cash on hand June 30 was \$3,744,000, compared with \$2,197,000 at the end of June, 1924, while bills payable were only \$2,000,000, compared with \$4,450,000 in June, 1924.

The middle of the year is the height of the borrowing season, and in large part into theatrical properties which will more than carry dividends on additional common.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LOADINGS
CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Illinois Central in the first 14 days of September moved \$2,175 revenue freight cars, compared with \$2,021 one year ago.

FLORIDA ORANGE CROP LARGER
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Preliminary estimates of Florida orange crop for 1925 are 10,000,000 boxes, about 600,000 more than the revised estimate of last year's crop.

PITTSBURGH COAL MINE OPENS
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17.—Pittsburgh Coal Company has opened its massive No. 1 mine on 11 1/2 acres.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Alcoa	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Aluminum	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. Can.	250	249 1/2	250	250
Am. Car & Fd.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am. C. & P.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. E. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. L. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. M. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. N. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. O. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. P. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. R. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. T. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. U. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. V. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. W. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. X. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. Y. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. Z. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AA. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AB. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AC. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AD. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AE. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AF. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AG. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AH. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AI. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AJ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AK. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AL. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AM. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AN. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AO. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AP. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AQ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AR. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AS. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AT. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AU. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AV. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AW. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AX. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AY. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. AZ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BA. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BB. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BC. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BD. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BE. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BF. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BG. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BH. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BI. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BJ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BK. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BL. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BM. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BN. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BO. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BP. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BQ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BR. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BS. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BT. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BU. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BV. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BW. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BX. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BY. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. BZ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CA. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CB. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CC. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CD. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CE. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CF. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CG. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CH. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CI. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CJ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CK. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CL. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CM. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CN. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CO. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CP. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CQ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CR. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CS. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CT. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CU. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CV. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CW. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CX. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CY. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. CZ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DA. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DB. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DC. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DD. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DE. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DF. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DG. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DH. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DI. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DJ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DK. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DL. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DM. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DN. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DO. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DP. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DQ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DR. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DS. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DT. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DU. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DV. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DW. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DX. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DY. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. DZ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EA. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EB. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EC. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. ED. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EE. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EF. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EG. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EH. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EI. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EJ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EK. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EL. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EM. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EN. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EO. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EP. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EQ. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. ER. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. ES. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. ET. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EU. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EV. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EW. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EX. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am. EY. & S.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	110

WALL STREET'S
INTERESTS AND
COUNTRY'S SAME

No Conflict, Says Sisson—
Indispensable to Business
and Farming

WEST BADEN, Ind., Sept. 17.—The man who criticizes the true Wall Street really criticizes all business America. Francis H. Sisson, president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, declared in an address before the convention of the Indiana Bankers Association.

Mr. Sisson warmly defended "the street," asserting it renders a business service essential to the efficient development of the country. "There are two Wall Streets, one real, the other fake. One is devoted to the collection and distribution of the Nation's capital for the service of its people, the other preys on the work of others."

"One renders an absolutely indispensable business service; the other is a parasite on the body economic. The same kind of men, with the same relative proportions of good and bad, of truth and error, will be found in Wall Street as are found elsewhere and no sweeping generalizations can make them otherwise."

"There can be no conflict of interest between Wall Street and other business interests or between Wall Street and the rest of the country. Wall Street prospers only as business generally prospers and as the whole country is prosperous. It could not live unto itself alone even if it wanted to."

Interests are identical

"One of the far-reaching absurdities of the Wall Street criticism is the idea that Wall Street is antagonistic to farming interests. That is absurd, any one may see by a moment's reflection. The farmer needs Wall Street to help maintain the general level of prosperity. Wall Street as a money market is called upon to finance the growth and marketing of farm crops. It helps finance the distribution of these crops from the farm to the consumer in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Spokane, London, Rome, Athens and Tokyo."

"Many Wall Street bankers were born and raised on farms. They were not thoroughly familiar with agricultural requirements, they could not hold their present positions in the financial world. Long ago the financial community to be a barometer of prosperity. Their early rural training and their later financial experience have combined to make the Wall Street bankers peculiarly sympathetic toward the farm situation."

"In the period of dedication, Wall Street suffered proportionately as much as the farmer. The aggregate losses of Wall Street banks in those days amounted to \$1,000,000,000. This was another adversity, if more needed, that Wall Street is not an independent institution. It carries on an organic part of the country's business system, necessarily reflecting the ups and downs of business."

Capital Back of Agriculture

"Many of these huge investment operations in Wall Street are also of significance to the farmer. Much of the \$10,000,000,000 invested in farm mortgages was advanced by eastern financial institutions. The faith of eastern bankers in agriculture."

"Unfortunately, the very fact of Wall Street's success and success and of the existence of the money market in New York brings to it a host of the powers that prey, those who seek to reap without sowing and to live on the labor of others."

"The fake promoter, the dealer in bogus securities, the professional gambler, frequently make this the base of their operations, but they bear no true relation to the real Wall Street, which was upon the basis of duty, with the one purpose of keeping clean an institution of great power."

"The man who criticizes the true Wall Street really criticizes all business America. Its control lies with the people; their demands govern it, and their presence or absence from the market determines its trends."

"In a country in which the private ownership of property and private management of capital is practiced, such institutions are necessary, for capital in reality simply represents a nation's accumulated surplus. It has been a national factor in the development of our country."

"It is doubly important that the bankers of the country to whom its operations are a matter of duty, knowledge should be quick to defend it against the assaults of the ignorant and malicious, not on any basis of self-interest, but as they truly can on the solid foundation of public interest."

LONDON STOCKS
IRREGULAR, WITH
RAILS FIRMER

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The stock market was irregular today, with dealings quiet, due to nervousness of the week-end and preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the House of Commons.

Home rails were repurchased on a light scale. Mexican rails were in demand. Oils were repurchased by recent sellers, but there was no covering. Rubber shares were easier with the staple.

Industrials were steady. Mines were irregularly lower on pre-settlement adjustments.

The gilt edge division was strong, as money markets there are ever-ready. French loans were steady. Turkish issues were depressed on the seriousness of Mosul situation. Royal Dutch was 1/4, Tinto 1/4, and Courtauld 1/4.

FLINT MILLS MAY
REDUCE CAPITAL

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 16 (Special Correspondence).—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Flint Mills held here yesterday it was voted to recommend to the stockholders of the corporation the reduction of the capital stock from \$1,740,000 to \$1,160,000, the equivalent of 33.3 per cent. A special meeting of the stockholders will be held on Oct. 1, at which the recommendation will be voted upon.

If the recommendation of the directors is adopted, there is every reason to believe that it will be, 5800 shares of stock will be retired, reducing the number of shares to 17,400. In the case of the Union Cotton Manufacturing Company, two shares of the new issue will be given for each share of the present issue, the entire share to be paid for at the rate of \$100 per share.

GOLD TO STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Gold coin to the extent of \$1,000,000 is being shipped to the Straits Settlements, Australia and Ceylon \$400,000. International Acceptance Bank, Inc. is shipping \$120,000, of which \$45,000 is for Penang, \$15,000 for Singapore and \$10,000 for Bombay.

CARNegie STEEL COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17.—Carnegie Steel Company is operating 31 of its blast furnaces, the highest rate in many months.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

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ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

NEW YORK

[illegible]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITORING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

A Changing World

It is difficult sometimes for people to realize the tremendous change which has come over the world since the first guns of the Great War were fired in 1914. It almost seems at times as if the war had made little difference and that the world was really going on very much in its old ways. Europe, it is true, has obviously altered. The Hohenzollern, the Hapsburg and the Romanoff empires have disappeared and the nationalities of the Continent of Europe are free and self-governing up to the Russian frontier. But that is, by no means, the full extent of the change. The relations between Occident and Orient are completely transformed. The dominant and unquestioned capitalism of prewar times is everywhere being challenged. And that self-centered isolation of the nations which was the universal rule before 1914 has already almost entirely disappeared. It is worth examining these changes in a little more detail, for they are very illuminating.

Before the Great War the dominant view about the Orient was that set forth in Rudyard Kipling's line:

Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet.

Nobody holds that view today. Everywhere Asia is on the march. In India, Mahatma Gandhi, while endeavoring to shut out Western economic civilization on one side, is engaged on the other side in a crusade against the reactionary and demoralizing practices of Hinduism which is avowedly prompted by Christian influences. The Swarajists, and other liberal leaders, too, are bent on transplanting, at any rate to some degree, Western democratic institutions to their country. In China the complacent belief in the superiority of the ways of the ancients has completely disappeared. Everywhere there is an intense desire for Western learning and for a freer and more independent standing for the Nation.

Then consider the relations between Capital and Labor. The Russian Revolution is undoubtedly going to fill the same kind of place in the history of the twentieth century that the French Revolution filled in the nineteenth. The one is an attempt to reach economic freedom in a hurry. The other was an attempt to reach political freedom in a hurry. Both were accompanied by terrible acts of violence. Both ended in a despotism. But both marked an era in the history of mankind. There is no doubt that this century is going to see a great extension of popular control over the present almost unchecked absolutism of capital. It is not for nothing that since the war we have seen the unprecedented sight of a Labor Government in office in England, and of Socialist governments in France, Germany, Belgium and Sweden.

Perhaps the greatest change of all is in the sphere of international relations. The notion that the world could progress and remain at peace while divided into some sixty sovereign states and possessed of no other means of dealing with the common problems of humanity than diplomacy or fighting, a notion practically unquestioned before 1914, is now almost entirely gone. Never in human history has the peace movement been so strong. Never have there been so many or such successful international enterprises. The League of Nations has become the acknowledged focus and clearing house for international activities of every shape and kind. World trade, the newspapers, travel, the radio are breaking down barriers of ignorance and suspicion on every side.

People are sometimes inclined to lament the apparent dislocation and confusion of the present age. But may not the discord of our time be but the prelude to a greater unity and harmony than we have ever known? All the great advances of history, the establishment of freedom and democracy, the Reformation, the abolition of human slavery, have been accompanied by suffering. But of those pangs mankind now reckons little in the understanding of what they brought forth. May it not be true that our present struggles and uncertainties are but the heralds of an advance which will abolish international war forever from the earth and put an end to that needless economic rivalry and dislocation which are the prime cause of poverty and unemployment in the world today?

It was to be expected that little time would be allowed to elapse after the Shenandoah disaster before the announcement would be forthcoming that a new dirigible was soon to be constructed. Hence it is really no surprise to learn that negotiations are actually already under way for the building of such

The Proposed New Dirigible

a machine by private interests for the Government. And it is equally no cause for wonderment that the proposed dirigible is to be of a new design, shorter and of different shape from the Zeppelins and of metal as light as fabric, for it is naturally conceded that now is the time to profit by the experiences gained in the tests of the early dirigibles.

It is of more than slight interest, however, that indirectly this offer comes from Henry Ford. The design has been developed, that is, by the Aircraft Development Corporation of Detroit, in which the Ford interests are dominant. The general public has come to place such strong confidence in Mr. Ford that any proposal bearing his indorsement naturally carries greater weight than it otherwise would. It is to be anticipated, therefore, that the Government will approve of the plan, if for no other reason than because of its assured popular support. Even aside from this fact, however, the Federal Government, it would seem, must take an active interest in the future of commercial aviation in the United States, if that future is not to be left in the hands of private interests.

In this connection Howard E. Coffin, president of the corporation, has made some significant

comments, with which without doubt the average American will heartily agree. "We as a nation," he declared in a recent statement, "must of necessity, for reasons both economic and in the interest of our national defense, formulate without delay a definite, continuing, comprehensive policy for the effective encouragement of American aviation." This fact is indeed so obvious that surely no one will be found to question it. If, that is, he has the best interests of the United States at heart. Commercial aviation in and of itself must be developed to a high pitch of efficiency, and then the problem of national defense, should such ever again arise, will be found to have been already largely solved.

The articles concerning the conditions and needs of the American railways now appearing in the Monitor give frequent illustration of the great difficulty that attends any effort to do exact justice to quasi-public institutions of this character. No single force has contributed so much to the development of the Nation as the railroads. None is of more importance to the continuance of prosperity. Despite the development of motor transportation, and the prospect of aerial traffic, the railroads are, and long will continue to be, so vital to the country's welfare that what menaces their prosperity inevitably puts national well-being in jeopardy.

All this may be asserted without accepting the too common insistence of railroad managers that any interference whatsoever with their control of the business of transportation is an injury to the public. Although the question of the public regulation of railroads was threshed out more than a quarter of a century ago, many railroad spokesmen treat it as though it were still an unjustifiable interference with their rights, and a limitation upon their power to serve the public.

Although almost a quarter of a century has elapsed since the Nation authorized the building of the Panama Canal, and a decade since that great waterway was thrown open to traffic, the transcontinental railroads are still fighting it as though it were a new assault upon their vested rights, and a competitor whom they still had a chance of stifling. The Canal, like the regulation of the railroads, is a fixed and integral part of the national policy, and it is the business of the capable railway manager to adjust his methods to both, instead of wasting time in vain protests against their existence.

If the Panama Canal has cost the transcontinental railroads \$1,000,000 for every 50,000 tons of freight carried through it, as averred by a prominent railroad man, a great portion of that loss must have inured to public benefit. Freight goes by water only because it goes cheaper, and the saving in freight rates is enjoyed by the purchaser of the goods so carried. It is true enough that if competition of this nature became so violent that the railroads could no longer be run at a profit the public in the end would suffer. But if, on the other hand, there were neither competition nor regulation to abate the absolute power of railroad managers the public would suffer more.

Between the two extremes of ruinous competition and unqualified monopoly lies the line of justice, on which the rights of the public and those of the railroads are equitably protected. To find this zone of even-handed justice is not easy perhaps, but it must be discovered if the problems which the writer in the Monitor has set forth are to be equitably solved.

With all the clamor over the proposed reduction in national taxation that will be undertaken at the next session of the Congress, it is somewhat surprising that little or no attention has been given to reducing the taxes paid by the 40,000,000 Americans engaged in agriculture. Secretary Mel-

Taxing Seed Wheat

lon's plan for still further reduction of the surtaxes on great incomes, and the President's suggestion for repeal of the inheritance tax, have been widely discussed, and generally approved, by the city newspapers. The only suggestion made in any influential quarter of tax reduction that would to some extent benefit the farmers—that of Senator Couzens, advising that no tax be levied on incomes of less than \$5000—has been practically ignored, and Senator Smoot, the powerful chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, has announced his opposition to the Couzens suggestion. If the Utah Senator represents the Administration view in this matter, it may be expected that so far as the vast majority of the "dirt farmers" are concerned, there will be no reduction of their direct or indirect tax burdens.

The farmers pay no surtaxes on large incomes earned by their toll. With rare exceptions their estates pay no inheritance tax. They are, therefore, outside the scope of what is heralded as "tax reform," and have no personal interest in the adoption of what are conceded to be plans for the relief of the city population. It is true that they are interested in the abolition of the last of the "luxury" or "nuisance" taxes, imposed upon motor vehicles and their repair parts as a war measure, and they will use their influence to secure the repeal of this tax. Beyond this the Senators and Representatives who are active in promoting legislation for the farmer's benefit do not seem to have propounded any definite plan for lowering the farmer's share of federal taxes.

Despite all the investigations and surveys made by various country life commissions and other official investigating bodies into the causes of constantly recurring periods of agricultural depression, the relation of the taxes ultimately shifted to the farmer (who has no one to whom he can in turn pass these along) to the unprosperous condition of so many of those engaged in agriculture has been practically ignored. In particular there has been silence as to the effect of these taxes in depriving the farmers of capital needed for fertilizers, implements, improved stock, and other means

of making their farms more productive. A tax of ten bushels of wheat annually might be a small burden on the average farmer, but if that amount were taken out of the wheat put by for seedling, it would mean a material loss. In the same way, the 10 per cent of the farmer's income that goes in taxes limits his efficiency, and helps to make his vocation unprofitable.

Many as have been the proposals that have received publicity in the past for the purpose of putting an end to war, concerning but few of them it can be said that they have been tried and not found wanting. Some promising ones have not yet been put to the acid test of actual experience. It is true, so that judgment cannot be passed upon their efficacy. Others, on the other hand, have been tried, but have failed to obtain the desired result. Concerning one, it may be said, however, that it has been tried with excellent results, and this one is the development of international friendships. It has been well said that in the past many misunderstandings have arisen between Canada and the United States, which, had they cropped up across the Atlantic, would have given rise to hostilities, but which have been settled without anybody much on either side of the boundary knowing really what was going on.

The United States and Canada, that is, are and have been for many years too friendly to fight. Social and commercial intercourse have made them friends. And is there any reason why this desirable state of affairs should not be duplicated in many other sections of the world? Why should not peace lovers invest in ways calculated to lead at least to approximations of this sole ideal international friendship? Why not, in other words, invest in a plan which has proved its efficiency by having actually checked war in the past?

Stating the issue more specifically, buyers of economic importance and social standing in forty countries to the number of 180,000 attended the last Leipzig Sample Fair. Sellers of similar importance in eighteen countries to the number of 13,970 received them. For 650 years business representatives of the whole civilized world have met semi-annually at Leipzig to do what was new, to barter and to form international contacts. While American buyers are attending this gathering in growing numbers, the United States had only three sellers at the last meeting, when the country's Department of Agriculture was represented for the first time, staging a small demonstration of cotton grades.

It is a fact that but very few of these approximately 200,000 business people ever come to the United States to learn about Americans at first hand; yet every one of them is a potential participant in the formation of the consensus of world opinion respecting America. What a site for an American friendship laboratory this international commercial vortex would make. It is for this purpose, indeed, that the American Leipzig Fair Association is proposing to establish a permanent American exhibition center in Leipzig, in the expectation that a permanent headquarters, housing a truly representative cross-section of American industry, and run by Americans along American lines, would attract enormous attention as the first exhibition of American merchandise in Europe, and would be an object lesson to the whole world.

Such a center would constitute an international advertisement for the United States and for things American, and would enable the country's business concerns to benefit by the world-wide interest which has already been aroused by various factors in the past. The plan would involve the establishment of a headquarters which would be open all the year round in the hands of a few general salesmen, for Leipzig is the main railroad crossing for central Europe, and buyers and sellers from many lands are constantly passing through it. The management could collect credit information and data on all European business fairs. In this way there could be opened up a whole new field for commercial exploitation, and for the promotion of better international understanding.

On the one hand the Allies began to realize that they were never going to obtain from Germany the enormous reparations on which they had been counting, and that the receipt of large international payments would damage their own trade. It became clear, in fact, that German reparations were not going to be sufficient even to pay the cost of reconstructing the devastated areas. In that the transfer even of this sum was going to be a matter of grave difficulty. On the other hand, the attitude of the United States gradually stiffened, partly as a result of the belief that certain of her debtors intended to evade the payment of their debts altogether, and partly as a reaction from the Bolshevik propaganda that debts of all kinds ought to be repudiated.

In 1922 the British Government, in the Balfour note, defined its position on the debt question. It declared that it would expect its ally debtors to repay to it a sum equal to whatever it had paid to the United States on account of the British debt, a debt which had been mainly incurred on their behalf, but that it would cancel the rest.

A few months later Stanley Baldwin made a settlement with Washington under which Great Britain agreed to redeem its obligations by payments of \$25,000,000 a year for the first ten years, and \$20,000,000 a year thereafter for the balance of sixty-two years. Great Britain, therefore, wrote down the amount of her claim against her allies from a total of about \$2,100,000,000 to one of about \$250,000,000, which was the amount of her debt to the United States. Or, to put it in another way, the United States agreed to pay the \$2,100,000,000 a year which her taxpayers were finding to pay the interest on the loans she had made to her allies, provided that they undertook to find the interest on the loans which she had borrowed from the United States, largely on their behalf.

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A Peace Plan That Has Proved Its Efficacy

The final stage in the long and rather uneventful struggle over international debts seems to have been reached at last. It is to be hoped that a speedy settlement will be arrived at in the next few weeks, for there is probably no subject which seems to cause more international bitterness today than the one, of which nations find it more difficult to consider any other than their own point of view.

The present state of the problem can only be understood, at any rate in its European aspects, in the light of the events since 1918. During the war the conviction was dominant in Great Britain that it would not be possible to collect interrelated debts in full. It was felt that they were not in any real sense commercial debts. One ally made sacrifices in men, another in money. Very often the nations sacrificing life were the ones which were incurring liabilities for food and munitions to allies who were not yet ready to pay their debts as the only way to show all, perhaps, it was believed that to collect in full would be to smother international relations for fifty or sixty years. In consequence, at the Peace Conference, the policy of Great Britain was to examine the purposes for which the debts had been incurred, and, broadly speaking, to cancel such part of them as could be described as strictly war expenditures.

The French took this view even more strongly. They pointed out that France, like most of the continental allies, had not only lost in proportion more lives than Great Britain and America, but that its territories had been devastated in addition. France, indeed, regarded the cancellation of all general war debts as the only moral and just course. To put the case in the words of the French war widow, "Why now that my husband and my sons have been killed, should I be taxed to pay England and America for the uniforms and equipment in which they laid down their lives in a common cause?" The United States took an entirely different view. Her position in the war was different from that of the other nations. It was an "associate" and not an ally. It was not part of Europe and had no direct concern with its affairs. It made what it considered an amply adequate contribution in men, organization, and money, toward the settlement of what was partly a world and an American concern, but of what was primarily a European issue. It was, therefore, quite unable to accept any case for general or partial cancellation. It said that it would be liberal and businesslike in the terms it would demand for repayment, but that it would not consider cancellation in any shape or form.

In these circumstances practically nothing was done about interrelated debts at Paris. There was a deadlock between the Allies, and public opinion, at the time, was far more intent on extracting the utmost possible from Germany than upon anything else. In the ensuing years several changes came about. On the one hand the Allies began to realize that they were never going to obtain from Germany the enormous reparations on which they had been counting, and that the receipt of large international payments would damage their own trade. It became clear, in fact, that German reparations were not going to be sufficient even to pay the cost of reconstructing the devastated areas. In that the transfer even of this sum was going to be a matter of grave difficulty. On the other hand, the attitude of the United States gradually stiffened, partly as a result of the belief that certain of her debtors intended to evade the payment of their debts altogether, and partly as a reaction from the Bolshevik propaganda that debts of all kinds ought to be repudiated.

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The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Sept. 17.
Prince Umberto, heir to the Italian throne, has now attained his majority. The Prince becomes a member of the Senate, receives an allowance of \$300,000 a year, and forms his own civil and military households. Admiral Donaghi, who has been the Prince's tutor for the past twelve years, ceases his functions and returns to active service in the navy. The Prince will take up his residence in Turin, where he is already a regular tenant, of which he has recently been appointed lieutenant, is stationed. Turin has been for many years the residence of princes belonging to the House of Savoy. The Prince has received thousands of messages of congratulation from all parts of Italy.

The monument to King Humbert I, father of King Victor Emmanuel III, at Villa Borghese which was started in 1907, is almost finished, and will be unveiled shortly. King Victor had originally entrusted the work to the sculptor, Davide Calandara, but it remained for a devoted pupil of his, Edoardo Rubino, to see its actual completion, as Calandara passed on in 1915. Signor Rubino had a very difficult task before him, for although the models of certain parts of the monument were ready, the equestrian statue of the king and other details were only sketches. Signor Rubino had to adhere to the line and style of his master, and after nine years of diligent labor he has concluded his task.

The site of the new monument is among a group of pine trees in the vicinity of the monument to Goethe. Its base is of porphyry of Val Canonica, famous for its purple tints, while the statue is of bronze. Two heads of Medusa are at the base, and in the center there is a statue four meters high representing the Nation. At the sides further up there are two bas-reliefs, allegorical of valor and royalty. The statue represents the king in the uniform of a general pulling in the reins of his horse after a very vigorous ride.

The Italian film industry whose importance had dwindled and almost faded into obscurity will probably obtain a chance to revive. Film actors and actresses, who are still very numerous in Italy, have been called to exert their utmost to restore Italy's renown in the cinema world. A decree drawn up a few days ago by the Fascist Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, and submitted to King Victor for his signature, provides that, for the future, all cinema halls in Italy, without exception, must show Italian films for one week every two months. The measure has been received by the people concerned in the film industry with great satisfaction, and they anticipate most beneficial results in the home production.

The public here seems to have lost that zest for historical and emotional pictures which had made Italian cinema production famous all the world over, and prefers to enjoy a hearty laugh at such players as Douglas Fairbanks, Harold Lloyd and Douglas MacLean. Despite repeated efforts, Italy has been unable to compete with American production, and American films easily flooded the market while many Italian films became bankrupt. The Government has deemed it wise to encourage local industry than to attempt to exclude foreign films by heavy taxes on their importation.

Florence is recording the visit paid to her in August, 1924, by England's great poet, John Milton, by the erection of a marble tablet at the monastery of Vallombrosa, a fashionable summer resort, about eighteen miles east from Florence. Milton had always had a great desire to visit Italy, and in the hope of one day being able to realize his wish he studied the language exhaustively, so that when he finally made the tour of Italy he could

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

By a LONDON CORRESPONDENT

German reparations problem was settled in accordance with the recommendations of the Dawes report. This after a partial memorandum of four years, Germany undertook to pay a total amount of \$210,000,000 per annum for distribution among the Allies, of which Germany was to take 10 per cent, and Great Britain 22 per cent, while the United States waited its claim to participate. While opinion today, however, does not now think that in practice Germany will be able to pay, for the Allies to receive more than about one-half of this amount, it is in current France will receive between \$100,000,000 and \$120,000,000 a year from Germany.

At the beginning of this year the final step necessary to complete a settlement was taken. The United States Government prompted the Allies to the belief that certain of the Allies were spending on armaments what was due to itself, amounting that others its debts must come to terms without further delay or credits would be cut off.

At the same time the British Government announced that its claims against the Allies must rank pari passu with those of the United States. It would have seemed the natural course for the two creditors to agree and deal jointly with their debtors, distributing the proceeds in proportion to their claims. But this course was rejected by the United States, partly because of the policy of isolated action in dealing with Europe, and partly, it would seem, because there is a difference between the American and the British attitude toward the claims. Ever since the destruction of the great republican illusion British public opinion has been convinced that the existence of enormous international indebtedness, whether reparations or interrelated, is a grave international evil. It embitters international relations and so makes for war. It disallows the normal development of trade and so makes for world poverty. It is hardly less bad for the creditor than it is for the debtor, because debt can only be paid in gold, in goods, or in services, all of which tend to damage the recipient's trade. British public opinion, therefore, for the last year or two has been in favor of the scaling down of all international indebtedness to such moderate figures, as being both soundly and good business.

The American attitude, on the other hand, as understood in Europe, has been that the primary necessity of the time is to vindicate the sanctity of contract, as against both evasion and repudiation, and that, while it will be less clear for interest on its estimate of the debtors' capacity to pay, the debt itself must eventually be paid in full.

Faced by this position, Mr. Cailloux has decided to come to terms with his creditors. Not unreasonably, perhaps, he has deferred from dealing with them together, he chose to deal first with the more lenient creditor. And so he induced Mr. Churchill to offer a settlement of the British claim on the basis that France should pay \$12,500,000 a year from 1926 for sixty-two years, with lesser payments for the next four years, beginning with about \$1,000,000 in 1926.

This offer amounts to a cancellation of about 50 per cent of the total French debt to Great Britain of about \$260,000,000, or alternatively to the acceptance of about 2 per cent interest in place of the 5 per cent which the British taxpayers are paying. Mr. Churchill naturally made the offer on the understanding that the United States should share in them. He was not abating the British claim merely that America should obtain proportionately more.

This provisional arrangement has been greeted with abuse in all three countries concerned. In France, on the ground that it is an outrageous concession from a sovereign ally, in England on the ground that it is a surrender of the rights of the most heavily taxed nation in the world in favor of one which at the moment is far more prosperous and more fully employed; in the United States, on the ground that it is an attempt to force its hands.

There does not seem to be any real reason for this outcry. Very broadly, the settlement must be based on capacity to pay and capacity to receive. Under the settlement now in sight Germany will pay, say, \$250,000,000 a year, of which France will receive, say, \$12,500,000, and England \$13,500,000. France will pay a sum of \$100,000,000 a year which her taxpayers were finding to pay the interest on the loans she had made to her allies, provided that they undertook to find the interest on the loans which she had borrowed from the United States, largely on their behalf.

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speak and write fluently the Italian language. This period must have been always present during the rest of his life for twenty years later when writing "Paradise Lost" he made reference to the beauties of Tuscany in the following passage:

Thick as autumn leaves that strew the brooks
In Vallombrosa where the Etrurian shades
High overarched embower.

The ceremony will be attended by the King's cousin, the Duke of Salaparuta, Sir Ronald Graham, the British Ambassador at Rome, and many prominent English and Italian literary men.

Three members of the Italian Alpine Club have successfully accomplished the ascent of Punta Castelluovo, on the Italian Alps, and added that victory to several others which had already gained renown for them. They left Courmayeur, on the Italian side of Mont Blanc, and after two days' ascent they reached the base of the mountain, where they were met by the Italian Alpine Club. This marks the greatest feat of the Italian Alpine Club this year.

The task of finishing the fourth act of Giacomo Puccini's incomparable opera "Turandot," has been entrusted with the consent of Puccini's son and of Arturo Toscanini, the conductor of the orchestra of the Scala Theatre of Milan, to Franco Alfano, the director of the Liceo Musicale of Turin. The opera will be included among the new ones to be produced this year at the La Scala, and it has been proposed that at the point of the last act where Puccini left off, one of the singers will remind the audience that the rest of the score was finished by another composer. Meanwhile it has been decided to honor the memory of the famous composer by erecting a bust in the foyer of the great Milan theatre, and to place it near those of Giuseppe Verdi and Arrigo Boito.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve the right of their selection, and does not undertake to hold himself or the paper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Monitor and Wild Life

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I feel that I would like to express my deep and heartfelt gratitude to you for the interest and care you have taken for the protection of the animals that roam in the meadows and the woods. I have known some of them to be horribly mutilated by being caught in the snares, so commonly used, and a domestic pet which was held in one for a week or ten days, when it returned home, was badly wounded and in some cases of having been without food for the entire time of its captivity.

I have ever felt that the meadows and the forests and the air are the rightful domain of the wild animals and the birds so long as they do no harm. They bring to us much of joy and happiness and have to work hard themselves to preserve their lives, and I feel that they should have the protection that they need for their preservation.

I would also like to express my deep gratitude for the great work the Monitor is doing in making us better acquainted with each other the world over, bringing us a true sense of interest, friendship, and companionship.

Middlebury, Conn.